Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1824. [NO. 34

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West Indio markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the planters concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the Honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of state's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful dereliction committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY.
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest
Raleigh, Sept. 12. 19*

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he lives, about nine miles from Fayetteville, containing 605 acres. It lies on the stage road, to Hillsborough and Raleigh, and is very conveniently situated for a public house; the subscriber, indeed, has been in the habit of entertaining travellers for many years. There is a fine bearing Apple and Peach Orchard on the plantation, and an excellent spring of water, not inferior to any in the state.

Also, a tract of *Swamp Land*, containing between 600 and 600 acres, and adjoining the lands of the late Alexander McAllister, and Robert Campbell. This land is equal to any in Cumberland county, both as to richness and fertility, and is well calculated for cotton, corn, or rice. Any person wishing to become possessed of a good and valuable farm, will do well to call and examine, as he can hardly have a better opportunity of making a desirable purchase. The title is indisputable.

The terms of sale, for a greater part of the purchase money, will be very liberal. Application can be made to the subscriber, on the premises.
LEWIS JONES.
Cumberland Co. N. C. Nov. 19, 1823.—25tf

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-house square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.
CHARLES J. LIDE.
Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 8, 1823. 10tf

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *anti-syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot; other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-street Fayetteville, N. C.

COACHES AND GIGS.

BELOW STEDMAN'S BRICK RANGE.

THE undersigned respectfully announces, that he has established himself permanently in the town of Fayetteville, with the view of pursuing the *Coach, Barouche, Charlotee Sulky Gig, Harness Saddle, Bridle and Trunk Making Business*, in all their varieties.

His knowledge and skill in the Coach and Gig making department have been acquired in one of the first factories in the northern cities; and having all the various branches filled with ability, but more particularly that of Ornamental Coach and Gig Painting, as he has recently employed a very superior and finished workman, from the city of New-York, he assures the public, that his work will be finished in style at once tasteful and elegant; and no pains will be spared to render his work, as respects the quality, not superior to all, at least equal to any similar establishment in the state.

☞Orders forwarded by mail or private conveyance will meet with particular attention.

*** A choice selection of COACH MAKING MATERIALS will be constantly kept on hand, and will be sold at a small advance.
JACOB ALLEN.
December 18 1823.—29tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

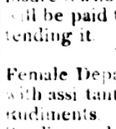
Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing - - - - - 3
English Grammar Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - - } 6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6
Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, } 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.
A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.
Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.
WM HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the school Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:v.1

To Rent,



A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Campbellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

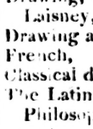
One vacant lot near Mr Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to
HENRY W AYRE,
Agent for the owners
Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers.—Apply to
JOHN M. DOBBIN.
June 12.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,
2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the Sta e-House Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new 24* A. W.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh MuscatelRaisins
20 duto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by
C T. HAIGH.
December 24. 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

Wholesale Dry-Good Store.

H BRADFORD & CO

At their Store on Hay-street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.
Fayetteville Dec. 27, 1823. 29

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis first door west of Cape-Fear Bank.)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*
1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap;
With a variety of Goods usually kept by country dealers who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.
Fayetteville, October 3. ——22*

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock in every package, a BOOTS AND SHOES, in which the following are a part, viz.
100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoe ces, first quality
300 do do do second do
400 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel Pumps
600 do do half heeled do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,
65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

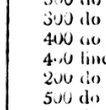
Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.
November 20.——25*

AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,
500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do sea-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,
which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Dec 17, 1823.—2 [illegible]

MORE NEW

Boots and Shoes.



THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.
December 26, 1823.—30*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blank Deeds, for sale at this Office.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C. on the 1st January, 1824. which will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters, if not taken out before the 1st of April.

A.—John Atkins, John Averit, Malachi Adams.

B.—Duncan Buie, 2; Norman Barnes, 3; Barnum Beach, Sampson Boon, Chas. P. Baldwin, 2; John Baldwin, William Barry, Susannah Branch, Paul Belando, Nancy Bennett, Jane Bane, William Berry, Mr. Bance, Philip Barlow, Malcom Blue, Step. Barnes, Jonathan Bateman.

C.—Arch'd, Colquhoun, Ralph Cook, Nancy Collins, Balaam Campbell, 2; Angus Cameron, George Campbell, John Cameron, Mary Campbell, Margaret Clarke, Alexander Cameron, John W. Cameron, John Carroll, John Clarke, John Cook, Duncan Colquhoun, James Christian, Alexander Campbell, Elizabeth Cornet.

D.—John Douglas, Cyrus Dearbon, R. Dickson, James Denton, Isaac Daniel.

E.—Stephen W. Eggleston, Edward Evelen, Jonathan Evans, Ann Edward, Ann Ellis, 2; Judith Everitt, Joshua Edwards, Mary Edwards, 2.

F.—Joannah Fennel, Amos Fairchild, H. G. W. Fowler, William Fanning, William French, Peter Field, Martha Flack.

G.—Dav. Galbreath, Capt. D. Gillis, Ann Grant, Roderick Gillis, Nathaniel S. Graham, Robert Goodwin, Thomas Geddie, Wm. Gilliam, West Goodrich, Jesse Gully.

H.—Philemon Hodges, Frances Hawley, Bryant Hotchkiss, Jas. Hadley, Ann Hooper, William Hodges, Louis Hatton, John Herring, Hickman & M'Kennie, Eliza Henderson, Eliza Holliday, John Hunter, Susannah Hall, Polly Howell, Arch. Holmes.

J.—Jno. Jackson, Dugald Johnson, Enoch Jarrot, Daniel Johnson, Jas. Johnson, Isaac Jessup, John Jones, John M. Johnson, Winney Johnson, Mary Ivy, Mary Johnson Ebenezar S. Jones, James Jourdan.

K.—Isabella Kennedy, Henry I. King, Harry C. King, Angus Kelly.

L.—Sumner Leonard, Mathew Lary, Mons. Laisney, Jeremiah Lawrence, Gaius Leonad, Sarah Locke, Frederick Lane.

M.—Morris Moore, Neill Monroe, 2; Kenneth Murchison, John Morrison, Effy Monroe, Daniel Munroe, Sam'l. Millikin, Louis Marsh, 2; Julia Maxwell, William Moore, 2; Sherod Magee, Jesse Manier, Daniel Martin.—*Mc.*—Archibald M'Nair, Daniel M'Donald, Daniel M'Lean, Charles M'Alester, Thomas M'Millan, Catharine M'Quaig, Capt. John M'Kinnon, Jas. McMillan, Sen'r. Nichol M'Intyre, Colin McLauchlin, Isabella M'Neill, John M'Kinnon, 2; John M'Donald, 2; Daniel M'Neill, Colin M'Pherson, John M'Daniel, Archibald M'Iver, Thomas M'Cormick, Daniel M'Intosh, Alex'r. M'Leod, Dugald M'Dugald, Alex. M'Alester, Jr. John M'Lean, Alexander M'Donald, John M'Rackan, John M'Alester, Daniel M'Corachar, Neill M'Neill.

N.—Precilla Nelson, Joseph Nelson, Jno. Newberry.

P.—John Pettyford, 2; Sydney Porter, Dr. John Patterson, Mathew Powers, Ann Pearce, Thomas Pearce, Danl. Page, Jesse Parker, Abraham Parker,

R.—Reuben Robins, William Russel, Jr. James Russ, John Rosson, Benj. Reveis.

S.—Eliza Steel, Frederick T. Stanly, 2; David Shepherd, Dav. D. Salmon, Gilbert Shaw, John Stuart, Andrew Sinclair, Sheriff of Moore, Will. Sweatt, Phoebe Sampson, Robert Smith, James Stevens, Neill Shaw, Sterling J. Sexton, Morris Smith, 2; David Smith, Archibald Shaw, John Smith, George Stuart, Rebecca Sweatt.

T.—Wm. G. Talbot, Rev. Dav. Thames, Elkanah Talbot, John Thompson, Col. Jno. Thames, 2; William Thaggard, Benj. H. Talbot, 2; Daniel Turner, 2; Wm. Tucker, Jeremiah Tindell.

V.—George O. Van Amringe.

W.—James Wilkinson, 2; John Weisacre, Mary Wilson, Mary Wright, William L. Walker, John Wilson, Charlotte Warden, Claiborn Wiggins, Isaac Williams, Elisha Wise, Allen Winne, 3.——230.
3t54 JOHN M'RAE, *P. M.*

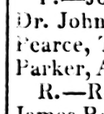
Garden Seeds,

Just received and for sale, by
6t37 J. PEABODY.

Land for Sale.

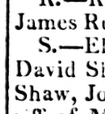
THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome



Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,



A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in the part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq
WILLIAM L. HAYES
Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing as to their value. THOMAS STRODE.
October 29, 1823.—*22

Attention to this.

ALL those who have open accounts or notes due me, up to the 1st January, 1824, and do not come forward and pay them at once, will find them placed in the hands of an officer for collection. As I am determined to force settlements without reserve, this notice may be taken as positive, without further application on my part. JOHN M DOBBIN.

WHO HAS NOW ON HAND,
Forty bags Coffee
Twenty hhds. Molasses
Seven hhds. Sugar
Three thousand bushels Liverpool Salt
A quantity of Alum do.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Swedes Iron, Castings, Nails, &c. &c.

HIS USUAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Cutlery.

Also, 60 STILLS, from 35 to 100 gallons each, which will be sold for good paper, or produce.
☞Cash or merchandize paid for Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat or Flour.
January 6. 1824.—6t37.

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.
January 6, 1824.—3?*

For Sale,

The Warehouse and Lot,

FORMERLY occupied by Vivan Wilcox, situated near Hay-stree, and convenient to business.—This property will be sold cheap, for cash, or a short credit.

Further Notice.

All persons indebted to A a Wilcox late of Fayetteville, by note or otherwise are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, (who is fully authorised to receive the same,) or their accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.
JOHN S STINEMETZ.
January 6, 1824.—3?*

Hillsborough Academy.

FOR the very extensive patronage with which this school has been favored, the subscriber is sincerely grateful. He will still continue to labor faithfully in the instruction of those who may be committed to his care.

The exercises will be resumed on the first Monday in January. JOHN ROGERS *Principal.*
3t54

Dissolution.

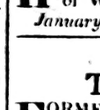
THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of McCollum & Adams, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, to present them for payment. The business of the concern will be settled by William L. Adams and John McCollum, who are authorized to make settlements and grant discharges
JOHN M COLLUM
SHOCKLEY ADAMS.
Adamsville S C January 5.——22*

BAKE-HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL,

WHERE fresh Bread may be had every day in the week, except Monday morning. Also, Crackers, which for neatness and richness cannot be excelled in New-York, nor any other place. They can be had at the New York prices. Rusks, Cakes &c.
A. F BOWELL
January 7 1824. 3? Stevens.

For Sale, or Rent.



THAT well known PUBLIC HOUSE, and the premises, situate on Green street, called *Jordan's Hotel*. For a tavern, no stand is more eligible in this town, so it has been deemed in times past and present having been occupied as such for the last forty or fifty years; the lot, which extends back to the creek, comprehends a large and valuable vegetable garden, and in front, a beautiful flower garden. The houses are large and commodious, and have lately been put in complete repair. The stabling, which is used as an appurtenance to the establishment, is new and remarkably spacious and well modeled, and will accommodate from sixteen to twenty horses.

A further description is unnecessary; as those who may wish to purchase or rent, will prefer examining and judging for themselves

Also, a dwelling-house on Rowan-st.

opposite the residence of D. D. Henry, Esq. late occupied by J. W. Cochran. This is a very commodious house, has a good garden attached to it and all necessary out-houses, such as kitchen, smoke-house, carriage house, stable, &c.

Also, a convenient dwelling house,

on Bow street, with the necessary out-houses, garden, &c.

Likewise, a dwelling-house on Person-street,

formerly owned by Robert Ruffin, Esq. with good and convenient out-buildings, and 3½ acres of land attached to it

Possession of the above premises will be given immediately. JOHN KELLY.
January 7, 1824.—4t35.

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store late occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions
November 20. 1823.——25*

Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS the stock subscribed to this Company, having from time to time been declared due, and payment required to be made to the Treasurer, or agents of the Company, by divers advertisements in the newspapers:—NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given, to subscribers on whose stock all or any part of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10th instalments remains unpaid, that payment is required to be made before the 15th day of January, 1824, to William Johnson, Esq. of Sneedsborough, Anson county, or to Alexander Nesbitt, of Rowan county, agents for said Company; and that the stock of such subscribers, on which all or any part of the above instalments remains unpaid, will on that day be sold at auction, at the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury, North Carolina.
A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*
December 1, 1823.—6t34.

The following message of Gov. HOLMES to the Legislature of this state, and the proceedings thereon, have not before appeared in this paper. The message was communicated but a day or two before the close of the session; and we now publish it, with an account of the reception it met with in the Legislature, as matters with which the public should be acquainted. We hope the people will remember these things, and at the proper time, express their opinion of them.

TENNESSEE RESOLUTIONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—DEC 29.

Received from his Excellency the Governor the following communication:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the request of the Legislature of Tennessee, I take the liberty of presenting to your honorable body the observations and resolutions of that state, expressed to their Representatives in Congress, dissuading them from uniting in Caucus intentionally to nominate any person to the next Presidency.

These resolutions and their exordium are couched in strong, impressive language, supporting the Constitution of the United States zealously in its primitive purity before innovation or rancorous faction distorted its plain, simple signification.

Whether the elections by the people, that gave the Presidency to Gen. WASHINGTON, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Jefferson, were not as patriotic and constitutional as those that promoted Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe to the Chief Magistracy, is not a very difficult problem to solve. But whether the people would, or would not have possessed the same patriotism and unanimity of sentiment, without the existence of a Caucus, in the election of the two last named gentlemen to the Presidency, is a question that may appear more difficult of solution. But my sentiments are, that the people will always do right in using the elective franchise, if they are not disturbed or dictated to in their wise deliberative councils.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GABRIEL HOLMES

Executive Office, 27th Dec. 1823.

Mr. Helme moved that the communication be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to have the same printed, one for each member of Assembly, which motion, after being warmly opposed by Messrs. Taylor, Byrum and Foard, and supported by Messrs. Helme, Stanly, Iredell and Mebane, prevailed by a vote of 64 to 58.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. Alston, Alford, E. H. Bell, Baine, T. Bell, C. Barnard, Brooks, Beall, Barrow, Collins, Conrad, Crecm, Carson, Campbell, Davis, Dargan, Edmonston, Edwards, Flynt, Frederick, Fisher, J. Gordon, Hargrave, J. L. Hill, Holland, Helme, Howell, Henderson, Hastings, Hellen, Hunter, J. A. Hill, Iredell, Kilpatrick, Love, M'Millan, M'Neil, Melchor, M'Lean, Morgan, A. Martin, Mebane, T. N. Mann, R. Martin, M'Farland, Ormond, Oliver, Polk, Stedman, Stephens, Sheppard, Smith, Stanly, Vann, Webster, J. White, S. Whitaker, Weaver, J. Whitaker, J. Walton, Ward, J. G. A. Williamson, Webb and Wilder—64.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Ashe, W. B. Barnard, Blackledge, J. M. Bryan, Brown, Bowers, Baker, Broadnax, Bynum, Bright, I. Cherry, Copeland, J. Cherry, Cole, Davenport, Elliott, Fox, Forbes, Gary, Graham, Hoover, Horton, Hassell, R. A. Jones, Jeter, R. H. Jones, Leonard, Lowrie, Lamon, Lewis, Mhoon, Melvin, M'Daniel, E. Mann, Newbern, Pugh, Roane, Rainey, Ramsey, Stewart, Seawell, Sidbury, Sillers, Strange, Tillett, Taylor, Thompson, Turner, Wm. Underwood, D. Underwood, Wilkes, J. H. White, Wm. Watson, T. B. Wright, L. P. Williamson, Walker, Whitehurst and Wm. Walton—58.

In the Senate, the resolution to print the message was lost by the casting vote of the *Speaker*, Mr. Yancey. Let not this be forgotten.

If the message of Gov. HOLMES, like that of Gov. Troup, of Georgia, had been undignified, petulant, and affected, and approbatory of a *Caucus*, it would have met with very different treatment. The opponents of a caucus would not have objected to the printing of it; for they are not afraid to trust the people; and the friends of that measure would have voted, by acclamation, to have it printed. We repeat again, let the people *remember* these things.

How can a Caucus be held? Several states are committed on the subject, and as to persons also. Certain of the republican members of the state of North-Carolina have had a meeting, or caucus, and proceeded so far as to nominate an electoral ticket for the support of Mr. Crawford—would they "go back again," and make a new ticket to support Mr. Adams, if he should be named in the congressional caucus? No! Will Virginia, the enemy of a protective tariff, support Mr. Clay, if nominated, being pledged as he is, before his country, to do all that he can to establish such a tariff? She will not. My belief is, and I express it without fear, that the design of a caucus is to *direct* the votes of *New-York* and *Pennsylvania*, being the only states in which it is believed that a nomination will have effect. If the people of these states are pleased to be thus *directed*, when it is almost certain that those of their sister states will not—why let them. But they ought to be principals, not dependants, in matters of this sort—to lead, rather than be led by others; and, if they are true to themselves, they will take that stand which their superior population and wealth rightfully confer.—*Niles' Reg.*

Extract of a letter from a democratic member of the Pennsylvania Delegation, dated

WASHINGTON, JAN. 6, 1824.

"Accompanying this, you will receive a circular address signed by fourteen of the democratic members from the state of Pennsylvania. I sincerely hope that Pennsylvania will take the lead in recommending a national convention. It is the only plan calculated to conciliate and harmonize the republican party throughout the Union."

[CIRCULAR.]

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The relation which subsists between the constituent and the representative, must always be a sufficient apology for any communication upon matters of public interest, which either may deem proper to make the other; and it is at all times desirable, in the exercise of functions growing out of these relations, that a free interchange of opinion, and full opportunity of examining the whole ground, should be had previously to a decision upon any question of magnitude and difficulty. Influenced by these considerations, we beg leave to invite your attention to some important facts and circumstances, as well as principles, involved in the proposition to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to succeed the venerable patriot who now fills that distinguished station. You are, no doubt, aware that from the period of the second election of Mr. Jefferson, down to the first election of Mr. Monroe in 1816, the nomination of the successful candidates for this high office, has been made by what is called a Congressional caucus, composed of the republican members of Congress, and that these nominations were made by the *general consent of the republican party throughout the nation*: but the events which took place in 1816, at *the last caucus nomination*, together with subsequent discussions, have excited a strong apprehension among the republican party in a majority of the states, that the voice of the people may be misrepresented in such a meeting.

We do not propose to inquire whether that apprehension is so well founded as to justify, *on that ground*, an abandonment of this mode of nomination at the present time. It is sufficient for us to understand that *the will of the people is the highest political authority*, and that this maxim applies in its full force, as well to the organization of party associations necessary to the public welfare, as to the establishment of general political compacts. Whatever mode of nomination, therefore, receives the general assent and approbation of a party throughout the nation, although there may be some obvious defects in its forms, may properly be regarded as the declaration of the popular will of that party, and entitled to be respected as such; but when any mode of nomination ceases not only to meet the approbation of those who of right may participate in it, but even becomes *unacceptable to a majority of them*, it would be contrary to every principle of republican policy to maintain the practice: it would be nothing less than a minority to make a nomination which was to bind a majority who had no participation in it. Such a procedure is so far from being entitled to the appellation of a republican measure, that it partakes of all the essential characteristics of aristocracy.

Guided by these views, which we have no doubt are in perfect accordance with your political principles, we have carefully inquired into, and deliberately considered, as far as we are able, all the circumstances that ought to govern our conduct in relation to the nomination, at this time, of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, by a Congressional caucus.

In the first place, we have reason to believe, that owing to the influence of public opinion in a majority of the states, which give a majority of electoral votes, the representatives in Congress from those states consider themselves as forbidden to take any part in the proceedings of a congressional caucus; and in the second place, that any nomination so made would be resisted by the republicans in all the states which are opposed in principle to the mode. From this it is evident, first, that the representation in any caucus which could now be convened would not only be more defective than the representation of the republican party in Congress, but must consist of a small minority of that representation, incomplete as it is; and secondly, that any nomination made by a minority of the republican representatives in Congress, being essentially an aristocratic attempt of a few to control the many, unsupported by any usage or expression of public opinion to give it sanction, would have no claim to confidence, form no rallying point of union, but inevitably tend to produce incurable dissentions in the republican party throughout the nation, which might injuriously affect the permanent interests of our country.

In addition to these considerations, there is one more immediately connected with the interests of Pennsylvania, which has not been without considerable weight in our deliberations upon the propriety of pledging ourselves to abide the decision of any *partial meeting* of members of Congress that might attempt a nomination. The assemblage of such a meeting being unauthorized by the whole republican party, and its representation very defective, the party would neither attempt nor desire to exercise any control over its proceedings, which, thus exempted from proper responsibility, would be left to chance, uninfluenced by the salutary restraints of public opinion, and the candidate selected might happen to be one whose views of national policy were the most opposed to the interests of Pennsylvania; and if we were to attend such a meeting, although such a candidate were nominated by a majority of but a single vote, we should, according to the usage in these cases, become pledged to support him, though in opposition to the united voice of our constituents. We should be wholly at a loss, in such an event, to find any excuse for having taken a step so adverse to your interest, and so incompatible with the obligation which your confidence has imposed on us. We have, therefore, after the most mature consideration, concluded, that whether we regard the preservation of the republican party, by a rigid adherance to the fundamental principles of republican policy, or the great interests of the American nation, or the more immediate interests of Pennsylvania, it is equally inexpedient and improper for us at this time, as republican representatives of Pennsylvania, to attend any partial meeting or caucus of members of Congress to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

And in order that you may be fully informed on this subject, in time to devise some mode of nomination that might be generally acquiesced in, we have, in obedience to a sense of duty to those by whose suffrage we hold our seats in Congress, deemed it proper to make the avowal of our determination, with the reasons upon which it is founded.

THOMAS PATTERSON,
DANIEL UDREE,
GEORGE PLUMER,
JOHN FINDLAY,
JOHN BROWN,
S. D. INGHAM,
PATRICK FARRELLY,
JOHN TODD
THOS. J. ROGERS,
ROBERT HARRIS,
JAMES WILSON,
SAMUEL 'KEAN,
D. H. MILLER,
WM. FINDLAY.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1824.

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.—MONDAY, JAN. 12

Mr. Lanman, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to authorize the postmaster general to discontinue any post route, the proceeds of which do not exceed —— per centum of the expenses thereof. The bill was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Barbour presented the petition of persons claiming indemnification for property captured by the French, previous to the year 1800; their claim having been abandoned by this government in the convention with France.

Mr. Smith presented a petition of a similar nature; and moved their reference to a select committee of the Senate. This motion gave rise to some debate, as to the propriety of raising a Select Committee, or referring them to the Committee on Foreign Relations, (the latter course being suggested by Mr. King of N. Y.) in which Messrs. Smith, Barbour, King of N. Y. Lanman, Lowrie, Lloyd of Md. and Lloyd of Mass. engaged. The great amount of these claims, and the general importance of the subject, was urged as a reason for raising a Special Committee. The motion, however, was lost; and the petitions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Messrs. Lloyd of Mass. Lanman, Van Buren, Knight, Holmes of Maine, Edwards of Connecticut, presented petitions of a similar nature; which were similarly referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in the words following:

To the House of Representatives of the U. States:

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of Dec. 24th, requesting the President of the United States to lay before the House such information as he may possess, and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good, relative to the determination of any sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent; and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies above mentioned; I have to state, that I possess no information on that subject, not known to Congress, which can be disclosed without injury to the public good. JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Mitchell, (of Md.) offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day.

"Whereas that distinguished champion of freedom and hero of our Revolution, the friend and associate of Washington, the Marquis de la Fayette, a volunteer general officer in our Revolutionary war, has expressed an anxious desire to visit this country, the independence of which his valor, blood, and treasure, were so instrumental in achieving: Therefore,

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Marquis de la Fayette the expression of those sentiments of profound respect, gratitude, and affectionate attachment, which are cherished towards him by the government and people of this country; and to assure him that the execution of his wish and intention to visit this country will be hailed by the people and the government with patriotic pride and joy.

"And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to ascertain from the Marquis de la Fayette, the time when it may be most agreeable for him to perform his visit; and that he offer to the Marquis a conveyance to this country in one of our national ships."

Mr. Hemphill moved to postpone the orders of the day, to take up the bill for obtaining the necessary surveys on the subject of Roads and Canals. The motion was carried, ayes 77, noes 55, and the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on that subject.

Mr. Hemphill, in a speech of some length, explained the grounds and object of the bill.

The question being on filling the blank in the third section of the bill, Mr. Hemphill moved that it be filled with $50,000.

Mr. P. Barbour offered a motion (which, by the rules of the House, superseded that to fill the blank,) to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. He did this, he said, in all fairness, that the sense of the House might first be obtained on the general principles involved in the bill, before any thing should be determined as to its details. Wishing, also, to deliver his views on the subject, and the hour being now rather late, he moved that the committee should rise, and ask leave to sit again.

These motions, in the course of the conversation which followed, Mr. Barbour withdrew.

Mr. Clay, (the Speaker) took occasion to observe, that the discussion ought to be left free upon the broad principle of the bill, before going into a discussion of its details. Two questions of principle, he conceived, were involved in this bill; first, whether Congress possessed the constitutional power to legislate on the subject of internal improvement; and, secondly, whether it was expedient for Congress to exercise that power. Until it should be settled what was the opinion of the House on both these points, it was useless to go into a discussion of dollars and cents, in regard to the amount of appropriation to be included in the bill.

The committee rose, on motion of Mr. Barbour, and having obtained leave to sit again, the House adjourned.

The question was subsequently taken on the amendment to strike out the enacting clause, when it was lost—74 in the affirmative, 100 in the negative. The question was then taken, by Yeas and Nays, on Mr. Hemphill's motion to fill the blank in the bill with the sum of $50,000, and carried—Yeas 114; Nays 82. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The Legislature of New-York commenced its session at Albany, on Tuesday, the 6th instant. The New-York Patriot of the 10th, contains the following from Head Quarters.

Extract of a letter received from Albany, dated January 6, 1824.

"Mr. GOODELL is our Speaker, a plain and honest man. His election had no reference to the Presidential question—he is uncommitted on that subject, and far from being a Crawfordite. A belief in the purity of his mind and regard for him personally, formed the basis of the choice.

"Mr. WHEATON, from your city, has made a proper motion in favour of an early attention to the call of the People for a restoration of their rights in choosing Presidential Electors. It is said the Governor's equivocal communication on that subject has reference to the next gubernatorial election. You will hear more of this anon."

FROM THE VIRGINIAN.

The Enquirer informs us, as an inducement to adhere to a caucus nomination, that "*one* most respectable Representative has declared his determination, to *nail* his flag to the mast rather than give up the ship!!!!" *That is*, he would see the country stirred up to the very state of agitation which Mr. Ritchie so much deprecates—he would even see it involved in civil war, before he would surrender his favourite candidate, to prevent it. We know not who this Representative is; but we know, that he values *his opinion* rather too highly, and that he manifests a disposition which cannot be too severely castigated. What is it, but a new edition of the very course pursued by the Federal members of Congress in 1800, who declared that they would rather see the union dissolved, than Thomas Jefferson in the Presidential chair? The Enquirer does its friend but little service in giving currency to his sentiments. But what right, we ask, has this Representative, this man of adamant, to look for a concession of opinion in others? If he is in favour of Mr. Crawford, and has declared, that no consideration shall induce him to surrender *his* preference, with what face can he advocate a caucus nomination, and contend that the Republican friends of Mr. Adams or Mr. Calhoun shall bow to its dictum?

Sapient Casuistry.—A female slave condemned to death in Virginia, died after sentence; but previous to execution, and in the mean time, was delivered of a child. The Governor gravely submits to the Legislature, whether, under these circumstances, the child be not the property of the State. When this novel query shall be answered by the Committee of the Virginia Legislature, it shall be communicated to our readers. If the sentence of death was destructive of the mother, it would scarcely seem to operate as preserving the child's life. According to the maxim of the civil law, it might perhaps admit a doubt, whether the child should not die as well as its mother, since "*partus sequitur ventrem.*" *Chas. Courier.*

In the month of October last, the Neapolitan "Grand Special Courts" were still occupied in sentencing to the punishment of death, "members of the sect of Carbonari." Four persons of note were executed at Palermo on the 14th of October. *Nat. Gaz.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 18[24].

FIRE.

As this is the season of the year, in which we are most exposed to the ravages of [fire], it is important that more than ordinary [care] should be taken, to guard against calamities of this kind; and particularly when chimnies are cleansed by burning, as is the [common] practice here. Cracks in the funnels of side chimneys are not uncommon; and [by] burning out one funnel, when there are [more] than one in a stack of chimneys, sparks [have] been known to fall down the flue where [there] was no fire kept, and to communicate, [by] means of rubbish which is frequently thrown into a fire place out of use, with the combustible part of the building. In this way originated the fire at Mr. Thompson's kitchen a few weeks since, and which was so providentially discovered; and a similar circumstance occurred in a very thickly settled part of the town on Monday, in Mr. Eccles' building. These instances, it has been suggested to us, should be mentioned, in order to put our citizens on their guard, and to turn their attention to this particular source of danger. If these hints, therefore, are worthy of notice, we trust they will not be disregarded.

A short article of ours, concerning the Cunningham Correspondence, has thrown the little knot of scribblers, who edit the Milton Gazette, into a violent passion; and in giving vent to it, they have afforded a fine specimen of the dignity and moderation which characterize the radical press. We know, very well,

"That zeal peculiar privilege affords,
Indulging latitude to deeds and words,"

and we are disposed to make every reasonable allowance for the intemperance of over-heated zealots: the remarks in the Gazette, therefore, will be passed by with a very brief notice.

The attempt of the Gazette, to palm the belief upon its readers, that we had charged the Republican party with having any agency in bringing the Cunningham Correspondence before the public, is both disingenuous and pitiful: we merely stated facts, and left it to others to draw from them the obvious inference. But that from the facts we mentioned, an inference could be drawn, that we *intended* it should be, that the *Republican* party had any agency in the publication of that correspondence, is, to use the words of the Gazette, "as destitute of truth, as the print is of honor, in publishing so barefaced a falsehood." We are almost ashamed of ourselves, for using this language; but it is not ours: it is the genuine offspring of a radical press, and of course, must be both decorous and dignified.

The Gazette further says, that "from the remark in the Observer, it would be inferred that this vindication was undertaken by the *editors* of the Enquirer:" none but the sapient editors of the Gazette could draw such an inference; for we expressly stated, that "a *writer* in the Richmond Enquirer," &c. We will close this, by correcting a small mistake in another article in the Gazette, in reply to us: instead of there being only *four*, as the Gazette states, in the late caucus at Richmond, opposed to the proceedings of that meeting, we have the authority of the *Enquirer* for saying, that there were at least *fifteen*, as that number have signed a protest.

The Milton Gazette contains a long letter from *Washington*, to a gentleman in that place; and we cannot forbear quoting from it the last sentence, as furnishing a choice sample, not of the "bilingsgate," but of the chaste, and elegant, and dignified language of Mr. Crawford's advocates. The writer is speaking of Gov. Holmes' message to the Tennessee Legislature, communicating the Tennessee Resolutions; and he shows his respect for the chief magistrate of the state, and for the common courtesies of life, by making use of the following language:—"I say then *to our corpulent governor, filled with wrath and cabbage,*' and the faction who goad him on, —cease, vipers, you bite against a file." Here is a specimen of dignity! We recommend this to the attention of certain of our brother editors, who harp so much on "moderation and decorum," and make such frequent application of the term "bilingsgate:" and in any future disquisitions of theirs on these topics, we trust they will introduce the above sample as an illustration.

The Legislature of New-York convened at Albany on the 6th instant. RICHARD GOODELL, Esq. was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly, on the first ballot, by

ote of 216 to 9. Mr. Crawford's friends laim him as their man, and calculate with more certainty on N. York, in consequence of his election: the friends of the other candidates say that he is pledged to the support of no one, and that his sentiments on the Presidential Question are not known; and from the circumstance of his receiving almost a unanimous vote, we think it much more probable that the statements of the latter are correct.

But grant that the Speaker is in favor of Mr. Crawford, and it furnishes only another evidence of the deception which the radicals have been endeavoring to play off on the people, that Adams and Calhoun are supported by federalists, and Mr. Crawford by the old republicans; for Mr. Goodell is not only a firm federalist, but was, in times gone by, a warm and active one. The following is the manner in which the *New-York Spectator* speaks of his election:

"We always like to see our friends promoted, and it ought to afford us peculiar satisfaction in this "era of good feelings," to find one, who, in the days that tried men's souls, was ever to be found in the front ranks of the federal columns, now elected, almost unanimously, to the responsible office of Speaker of the House of Assembly, by the very men whom he once so gallantly opposed. Mr. G. is the first federalist who has been elected to this office since the session of 1814."

We notice this circumstance only to show the disingenuousness of the radical papers, and to expose the crooked policy which they are pursuing. Every day's experience affords stronger evidence that their object is power, and that they are not so very nice about the means to obtain it. We would advise them to lay aside the mask, and have the candor to acknowledge, now that the fact can no longer be concealed, that they are no better republicans than others. Manly and ingenuous conduct may yet do something for them; though we cannot flatter them with the hope of success.

Congressional Caucus.—It is stated in the Franklin Gazette, on the authority of a letter from a democratic member of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, that one hundred and ninety members are opposed to a caucus, and only *sixty-eight* in favor of that measure. Should a caucus, then, be held, it will be by a very lean minority, and its recommendation will be entitled to no respect whatever. The feeling against a caucus is deep and general throughout the Union, and the advocates of this indirect mode of usurpation, cannot carry with them the people.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

ON LAW SUITS.

It is well known to every one acquainted with the state of public affairs, that our courts of justice are much crowded with business. As far as the measure is necessary for the security of our rights and privileges, it must be submitted to. A necessity of this kind, existing to a large extent, must always be considered as evidence of an unfavorable state of society. It is an evidence of the necessity of coercion, in order to induce men to do that which is right. In particular societies, individuals who are always dabbling in law, are regarded in an unfavorable point of light. It is granted, that in instances not a few, it is necessary to appeal to courts of justice: there are some who will never pay their just debts, until the coercion of the laws of the land is applied. Would it not be sound policy, that contracts with such men be avoided, as much as possible? Intercourse with such is seen to be attended with trouble. But while it is granted, that in certain cases, an appeal to the decision and coercion of courts of justice is necessary, we ask, would not all those predicated on the bottom of litigated property, be better settled in another way? Why not settled by the award of a few discerning and impartial men? Would not the chance of obtaining a right and equitable decision, in this way, be greater? Here the whole evidence is exhibited and lies unsophisticated before the minds of the jurors: here the jurors are not a group collected at random, but men conspicuous for their virtue and intelligence: and here the decision is not trammelled by the fetters and forms of law:—a decision under these circumstances could hardly fail to be righteous.

But this mode of settling disputed rights is recommended not only as furnishing the fairest prospect of an equitable decision, but from various other considerations, of an important kind.

1st. Its economy. It relieves from heavy expense. That the expense of prosecuting important law-suits is heavy, need not be proved: it is a matter of public notoriety. But settlement by arbitration is attended with little or no expense.

2. A speedy decision. In this way litigation is terminated almost as soon as it begins; but when an appeal is made to a course of law, it is, very generally, tedious and vexatious. A crowded docket, legal forms, appeals from court to court, &c. &c. impede the issue. What man can be easy and happy under that procrastination and disappointed expectation which he suffers under these circumstances? The delay and uncertainty attendant on law-suits, has induced many an honest and peaceable man to give up his right, rather than embark in a course of law.

3. As it subserves the peace of society. It is a difficult thing for parties to prosecute tedious and vexatious law-suits, and at the same time maintain that harmony and brotherly love which the law of God commands, and the interest of society requires. The result we not unfrequently find to be, that one suitor is arraved in hostility against another; one family against another, and sometimes a whole country sides against another. But in the plan here advocated, no legal quibbles, calculated to engender strife, can be adverted to: the issue is speedy; there is no coercion; the mode of decision is matter of choice; so that excited feelings, if any there be, soon subside.

4. The mode of decision here advocated is frequently the result, after a tedious course of law. How often is it the case, after much money expended, much time consumed, and much anxiety endured, that the parties concerned come to an agreement to settle the matter of litigation by arbitration? Every man of sober consideration will say, —What a pity it had not been settled in that way at first!

How far christianity requires its professors, in all ordinary cases, to submit to arrangements here advocated, is worthy of particular consideration. It, in general, requires a peaceable forbearing temper. Moreover, we find something specific on this subject in 1Cor. chap. 6, 1—7.—"Dare any of you, having a matter against another," &c. The discipline of various respectable churches, compels their members to settle all matters of difference among themselves; and it merits due consideration, how far both duty and interest summon other churches to arise and follow the example.

It is honorable to the law department of our state, that we are able to say, that some of its most luminous characters coincide with the views here advocated. It is well known, that some of our most eminent judges have manifested regret, when they have seen crowded dockets; and have commended, in the most decided terms, those counties where the law business was but little.

It is with pride that we enrol the name of the immortal Washington, as coinciding with the views here supported. This we learn from his last will and testament. His final devise was, that should any obscurity arise in the construction of that instrument, that in that case, its construction be settled by award, and that the legatee refusing submission, should forfeit all right and interest in his estate. JUNIUS.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

We are authorised to announce that JOSIAH CRUDUP, Esq. of Wake county, JAMES MEBANE, Esq. of Orange, and Gen. WM. A. BLOUNT, of Beaufort, are candidates, on the *People's Ticket*, for Electors, of their respective Districts, and will, if elected, support Mr. CALHOUN.

We have received no certain information from other districts; but we shall doubtless be able, in due time, to gratify the *People* in publishing their Ticket complete.

[*Raleigh Star.*

We have the pleasure of announcing, that in compliance with the wishes of the People of this District, WM. S. BLACKLEDGE, Esq. our late Representative in Congress, has consented to be placed on the *People's Ticket*, as a candidate for the appointment of Elector of President and Vice President of the United States.—*Newbern Sentinel.*

The Washington correspondent of the New York Statesman relates the following circumstance.

"*Hair-breadth escape.*—The Secretary of War and his lady, with one or two of their friends, had a narrow escape last evening (2d Jan.) In returning from a large party at Mr. Wirt's, the coachman drove up to the door amidst a crowd of carriages and just as Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun were upon the point of stepping in, the horses took fright, and ran at full speed for about half a mile, when the driver was thrown from his seat, and the carriage dashed to pieces. The horses cleared the wreck, and have not since been heard of. Had the Secretary and his lady been a moment sooner, it is probable both of them would have lost their lives. The coachman was considerably injured, but not dangerously. I saw a carriage on its beam-ends, in the Tiber yesterday, with the horses attached to it. Another wreck was found opposite the Department of State, this morning."

The month of February next has *five* Sundays in it. How many years must elaspe before a similar circumstance will occur?

MARRIED,

In Wayne county, by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mr. Lemuel H. Whitfield, to Miss Ann E. Sasser.

In this town, at the Methodist Church, by the Rev. Mr. English, Mr. George Fletcher, to Miss Mary Ann Kennedy.

DIED,

In Lower Fayetteville, on the 14th instant, Joseph Prindle, aged 60. He will be recollected by most of the older inhabitants of this part of the country, having been a school-master in this place and its neighborhood for the last forty years.

On Monday, Mis Mary Ann Dubrutz, aged 17, daughter of Mr. Gabriel Dubrutz, of this place.

At Eastport, (Me.) Capt. Elias Bates, aged 52. By his will he directed that his body should be inclosed in lead, bound with hoops of the same, and instead of being committed to the earth, to be taken to sea, three miles S. S. W. from Sail Rock, (West Quoddy Head) and there, at sunrise, committed to the deep, with his face towards the Sun, "in reverence to that second God of Nature, whom he worshipped," and to ensure compliance with these directions, he gave very considerable legacies to two persons on condition that they carried them into full effect—and they were complied with. He also directed that the mourning dress should be dove silk, with the Sun painted on the left arm, and the plate on his coffin to bear also the emblem of the Sun, which directions have been followed.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FROM THE SEMI-YEAR RECORDER, JAN. 17.

ARRIVED,

Brig Trumbull, Ward, from Trinidad, to Saml. Howland, Jr.

Brig Richmond Packet, Perkins, from Porto Rico, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Beaver, Lindsay, from Dominica, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Standard, Dewing, from St. Ubes via Salem, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Brig Dover, ——, from Providence, to Wm. H. Lippitt.

Schr. Milo, Caching, from St. Lucie, to Elijah Dickinson.

Since the Recorder of last Saturday.

Brig Agenora, Thornbur, from New-York.

☞ THE Rev. Francis O'Donoghue wishes to inform his Roman Catholic Brethren of No. Carolina, that he has been appointed by the Right Rev. Doctor England, Bishop of Charleston, to take charge of this portion of his extensive Diocess. He now resides in Fayetteville, and will occasionally visit Newbern, S. Washington, Raleigh, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, and the other parts of this State.

January 21. 1824.—1w

CHEAP CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline,
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS.
And Tartan,
Cashmere,
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS.
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS.
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4 4-4. and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
7-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss,
Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salts
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave,
Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

22*

P. J. Tillinghast

HAS FOR SALE,

80 casks Nails and Brads
5 crates Crockery Ware, imported direct—were assorted for retailing, and in excellent order—
10 hhds. Molasses
1 barrel Red Clover Seed
20 bbls. Mackarel
30 do Northern white and yellow Potatoes
6 casks prime Cheese
5 bbls. Tanners' Oil
1 bbl. Lamp Oil
10 tons Swedes Iron
50 Share Moulds
Hoop and Sheet Iron
25 bags prime Green Coffee
5 bbls. do
50 ps. Cotton Bagging
100 straws half-pint Tumblers

Bagging twine, Plaid Cloaks, Turks Island and Liverpool Salt, Green Copperas, Loaf Sugar, Dupont's Powder, Indigo, Paints, Window Glass, Putty;—a great variety of Domestic Goods, half boxes Cotton Cards.

Jan. 22, 1824.—6t39

Weeding Hoes.

24 casks Weeding Hoes, just received pr. General Brock, from Liverpool; for sale, by

DAVID B. CRANE & CO.

4t37.

CROCKERY.

30 crates Crockery, assorted to suit country dealers, received pr. General Brock, from Liverpool; for sale, by

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.

4t37.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Stockholders in the Cape Fear Navigation Company are requested to attend a general meeting, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the fourth Monday in February next, for the purpose of acceding to or rejecting the terms upon which the state proposes to increase her interest in said Company, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed at its last session. As general an attendance of the Stockholders, either in person or by proxy, as possible, is earnestly requested.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

January 21, 1824.—4t37.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.		Quantity	From	To
			D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	3	4
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cognac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do	45	45
Peach,	-	do.	45	50
Bacon,	-	lb.	7	8
Beeswax,	-	do.	30	31
Butter,	-	do	12	15
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,	18	27
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	23	24
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	21	22
Candles, Mould,	-	do	11	12½
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	12	12¾
Corn,	-	bushel	42	45
Copperas	-	lb.	3	4
Flax	-	do	11	14
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel	80	80
Flour, Fine,	-	barrel.	5	5½
Superfine,	-	do		
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers	-	lb	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	gross	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayr	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron,	-	100 lb.	4 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 00	3 25
Flotant	-	do	3 00	
Lime,	-	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	-	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	28	30
Sole	-	do		28
Bridle	-	side	2 25	2 75
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	8½	9
Logwood	-	100 lb	3 00	4 00
Molasses,	-	gallon,	26	28
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do	8	
Wrought	-	do		
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	-	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	2 0	25 00
Linseed	-	gallon	85	1 00
Pork	-	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	-	lb	24	25
Pimento,	-	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	-	do	70	80
New-England,	-	do	40	45
Rice,	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	-	box,	3 00	4 00
Bags	-	lb.	2	6
Shot,	-	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb	10 00	10 50
Common,	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf,	-	lb.	18	20
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush	80	90
Turks Island,	-	do	80	85
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do	25	30
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	7¾	
Glauber	-	do	8	9
Steel, American	-	do	16	18
E. Blistered	-	do	17	18
German	-	do	12½	20
Salt-Petre	-	do	6	7
Tallow,	-	do	1 65	2 00
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 20	1 25
Hyson,	-	100 lb	3 00	3 50
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	do	5 00	20
Manufactured,	-	box	6 00	17 50
Tin, ½ x	-	lb.	65	
Verdigris	-	bush	90	95
Wheat,	-	gallon	37½	40
Whiskey,	-	do	2 50	4
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	1 25	1 50
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Port,	-	do	80	
Malaga	-	do		

AUCTION SALES.

ON Friday, the 23d inst. at the subscribers' store, an assortment of DRY GOODS; consisting of Fine and superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
Book and Mull Mull Muslins
Irish Linens and Diapers
Hosiery and Gloves, &c. &c.

The remainder of the stock of H. Gorham & Co.

Terms, approved notes, at six months.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 22.—1w.

On Thursday, the 5th February next,

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, in front of the subscribers' store, three elegant and well made GIGS, and one SULKEY.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 20.—3t36.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he lives, about nine miles from Fayetteville, containing 105 acres. It lies on the stage road, to Hillsborough and Raleigh, and is very conveniently situated for a public house; the subscriber, indeed, has been in the habit of entertaining travellers for many years. There is a fine bearing Apple and Peach Orchard on the plantation, and an excellent spring of water, not inferior to any in the state.

Also, a tract of *Swamp Land*, containing between 5 and 600 acres, and adjoining the lands of the late Alexander McAllister, and Robert Campbell. This land is equal to any in Cumberland county, both as to richness and fertility, and is well calculated for cotton, corn, or rice. Any person wishing to become possessed of a good and valuable farm, will do well to call and examine, as he can hardly have a better opportunity of making a desirable purchase. The title is indisputable.

The terms of sale, for a greater part of the purchase money, will be very liberal. Application can be made to the subscriber, on the premises.

LEWIS JONES.

Cumberland Co. N. C. Nov. 19, 1823.—25tf

THE above property will be sold at Public Auction, at the State House, on Tuesday, the 17th day of February, 1824. Terms of sale, one third Cash; one third at six months, and the balance at twelve, for approved security. WILLKINGS & CO.

January 20.—4t37.

Debating Society.

THE members of the *Franklin Debating Society* are hereby notified, that a regular meeting of said Society will be held at the Academy on Hay-Mount, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is required.—By order,

H. HASWELL, *Sec'ry.*

January 20, 1824.—1w.

Teaching School.

MR. LAFAVE respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that his School will commence on Wednesday, the 28th inst. and continue, until the quarter be out, every Wednesday and Saturday.

He will also attend, in town, young Ladies wishing to take private lessons.

His terms of tuition may be known by applying at the Academy, or at his room, Mansion Hotel.

January 21.—3t36.

Wanted immediately.

A fair price in Cash, will be given for twelve yoke of young Oxen. Constant employment and liberal wages will also be given to six or eight expert Hewers. C. & P. MALLETT.

January 22.—3t36.

PEWS TO RENT.

PEWS No. 1, No. 50, and No. 70, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church.—For terms, apply to

ROBERT DONALDSON, or to MARTIN M'PHERSON, Sen'r.

January 14, 1824.—2t34.

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. SHACKELFORD respectfully informs her customers, and the public generally, that she has taken that well known stand north-east corner of the market square, and has opened a new and general assortment of

MILLINERY,

Just received from N. York by the latest arrivals, consisting of

Bolivar, Leghorn Gipsies, the latest and most approved patterns
Straw Gipsies; do. Bonnets
Ladies' and Children's Chinchilla Hats
Children's Beaver do.
Artificial Flowers and false Curls
Thread Laces—Ribbands
Fancy Work Boxes
Pelisse Trimmings
Silk Velvets and Plushes.

SHE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUPPLY OF

Plush, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Caps and Turbans,

Of the newest fashions; and all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the place.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Hats bleached, pressed, and altered in the neatest manner.

Fayetteville, January 14—2wis-eoptf

Ale, Cheese and Coffee.

20 bbls. superior New-York Ale
35 bags prime Laguira Coffee
15 bags St. Domingo do.
10 casks Cheese, received on consignment, and for sale by STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.

WHO HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND,

First quality FRENCH BRANDY,
HOLLAND GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
MADEIRA,
LISBON
TENERIFFE,
SHERRY
OLD PORT,
And MALAGA } WINE.

London Mustard, Teas, &c.

ALSO,

10 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles.

January 14.—3t35.

GOSHEN CHEESE.

20 CASKS prime Goshen Cheese, just landed from Steam Boat, and will be sold low, for cash, by the subscribers, Person-street, a few doors below the market. WILLIAMS & FENN.

January 15, 1824.—3t35.

For Sale or Hire,

FOR the present year, a likely Boy, of about 17 years of age, accustomed to town and country work; is very active and handy.—Enquire of

D. SMITH,

January 14—2t34. Hay Mount.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having accepted the appointment of Town Constable, requests all persons who placed papers in his hands for collection, to call at the office of D. Ochiltree, Esq. and take up the same, as he will not after this notice, act on any of the said papers, unless by agreement with the parties hereafter. FREDERICK MOORE, Const.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1824.—3t34.

Notice.

AT the last Court of Probate, held this day, for the County of Cumberland, the subscriber, residing in the county of Chatham, has obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of James M'Leran, deceased, of the county of Cumberland and town of Fayetteville; and he gives notice to all persons having any demands against the Estate of the said James M'Leran, to present them for payment, either to himself or to his agent, Hugh MacLaurin of Fayetteville, within the time required by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided, otherwise they will be barred of recovery. All those indebted to said estate, either by note or accounts, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment to the subscriber or his agent.

THOMAS FARISH, *Administrator.*

Fayetteville, January 9, 1824.

FURTHER NOTICE.

Will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of James M'Leran, deceased, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 2nd day of February next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, all the personal and perishable Estate of said deceased, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz: Seven likely Negroes; One Wagon and Gear; Two likely Horses; Gig and Sulkey, with Harness; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Stock of Cattle, Farming Utensils; Corn, Fodder, Hay, &c. &c. &c.

Notes at six months, with approved security, will be required. THOMAS FARISH, *Adm'r.*

January 9, 1824.—4t36

Gigs for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has recently received two elegant New-Jersey built GIGS, which will be sold unusually low. Enquire at the Planter's Hotel. A. DAY.

January 13.—3t35

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

"SOUND THE LOUD TRUMP."

Adapted to *"Miriam's Song,"* and designed to be sung in St. Matthew's Church, N. Y. on the occasion of taking up a collection to aid the suffering Greeks.

BY MRS. C. M. THAYER.

Sound the loud trump o'er the Æg
The Moslem has fallen and Greece shall be free!
Sing, for the land once so splendid in story,
The cradle of genius, the home of the brave,
Rekindles the fire of her primitive glory;
Greece shall exult over tyranny's grave.
Sound the loud trump o'er the Ægæan sea,
The Moslem has fallen and Greece shall be free!

Rous'd be the spirit that gallantly shone
When the Persian's proud host was in battle o'erthrown—
Wake the bold harp that for ages has slumber'd,
The deed of her heroes with ecstacy tell; [ed,
In glory's bright archives her sons shall be number-
Immortal as those who at Marathon fell.
Sound the loud trump o'er the Ægæan sea,
The Moslem has fallen and Greece shall be free!

Loud let the chorus of triumph ascend!
Wide may the empire of freedom extend!
Greece, where the olive and myrtle have flourish'd,
Once the proud home of the free and the brave,
Where science was cradled and liberty nourish'd,
Greece shall exult over tyranny's grave.
Sound the loud trump o'er the Ægæan sea,
The Moslem has fallen and Greece shall be free!

Praise to JEHOVAH, our Saviour and Lord!
Our zeal is His Spirit, our light is His WORD,
His the strong fetters of slav'ry has broken,
His banner of LIGHT to the nations unfurl'd:
The mandate of MERCY Jehovah has spoken,
And FREEDOM and PEACE shall illumine the world.
Sound the loud trump o'er the Ægæan sea,
The Moslem has fallen and GREECE SHALL BE FREE!

SELECTIONS,
Literary, Religious, &c.

FROM A FOREIGN MAGAZINE.

ANNALS OF PUBLIC JUSTICE.

The High Court of Justiciary and a Gipsey Chief

In one of those drear midnights that were so awful to travellers in the highlands, soon after 1745, a man wrapped in a large coarse plaid, strode from a stone-bridge on the border of Lochlomond, into a boat which he had drawn from its covert. He rowed resolutely and alone, looking carefully to the right and left, till he suffered the tide to bear his little bark into a gorge or gulf, so narrow, deep and dark, that no escape but death seemed to await him. Precipices, rugged with dwarf shrubs and broken granite, rose more than a hundred feet on each side, sundered only by the stream, which a thirsty season had reduced to a sluggish and shallow pool. Then poising himself erect on his staff, the boatman drew three times the end of a strong cham which hung among the underwood. In a few minutes a basket descended from the pinnacle of the cliff, and having moored his boat, he placed himself in the wicker carriage, and was safely drawn into a crevice high in the wall of a rock, where he disappeared.

The boat was moored, but the adventurer had not observed that it contained another passenger. Underneath a plank laid artfully along its bottom, and shrouded in a plaid of the darkest grain, another man had been lurking more than an hour before the owner of the boat entered it, and remained hidden by the darkness of the night. His purpose was answered. He had now discovered what he had sacrificed many perilous nights to obtain, a knowledge of the mode by which the owner of Drummond's Keep gained access to his impregnable fortress. He instantly unmoored the boat and rowed slowly back across the loch to an island near the centre.

He rested on his oars, and looked down into the transparent water.—"It is here still!" he said to himself; and drawing close among the rocks, leaped on dry land. A dog of the true shepherd's breed sat waiting under the bushes, and ran before him until they descended together under an arch way of stones and withered branches. "Watch the boat!" said the highlander to his faithful guide, who sprang immediately away to obey him. Meanwhile his master lifted up one of the grey stones, took a bundle from beneath it, and equipped himself in such a suit as a trooper of Cameron's regiment usually wore, looked at the edge of his dirk, and returned to his boat.

That island had once belonged to the heritage of the Gordons, whose ancient family, urged by old prejudices and hereditary courage, had been foremost in the ill-managed rebellion of 1715. One of the clan of Argyle then watched a favorable opportunity to betray the laird's secret movements, and was commissioned to arrest him. Under pretence of friendship, he gained entrance to his strong hold in the isle, and concealed a possee of the king's soldiers at Gordon's door. The unfortunate laird leaped from his window into the lake, and his false friend seeing his desperate efforts, threw him a rope, as if in kindness, to support him, while a boat came near. "That rope was meant for my neck," said Gordon, "and I leave it for a traitor's." With these bitter words he sank. Cameron saw him, and the pangs of remorse came into his heart. He leaped himself into a boat, put an oar towards his drowning friend with real oaths of fidelity, but Gordon pushed it from him, and abandoned himself to death. The waters of the lake are singularly transparent near this isle, and Cameron beheld his victim gradually sinking, till he seemed to lie among the broad weeds under the water. Once, only once he saw, or thought he saw him lift his hand as if to reach his, and that dying hand never left his remembrance. Cameron received the lands of the Gordon as a recompense for his political services, and with the town called Drummond's Keep, then standing on the edge of a hideous defile, formed by two walls of rock beside the lake. But from that day he had never been seen to cross the loch except in darkness, or to go abroad without armed men. He had been informed that Gordon's only son, made desperate by the ruin of his father and the Stuart cause, had become the leader of a gipsey gang, the most numerous and savage of the many that haunted Scotland. He was not deceived. Andrew Gordon, with a body of the most athletic composition, a spirit sharpened by injuries, and the vigorous genius created by necessity, had assumed dominion over two hundred ruffians, whose exploits in driving off cattle, cutting drovers' purses, and removing the goods brought to fairs or markets, were performed with all the audacious regularity of privileged and disciplined thieves. Cameron was the chosen and constant object of their vengeance. His Keep or tower was of the true Scottish fabric, divided into three chambers; the highest of which was the dormitory, the second or middle served as a general refectory, and the lowest contained cattle, which required this lodgment at night, or very few would be found next morning. His enemy frequented the fairs on the north side of Forth, well mounted, paying at inns and ferries like a gentleman, and attended by bands of gillies or young pupils, whose green coats, cudgels, and knives, were sufficiently feared by the visitors of Queensferry and Dumfermline. The gipsey chieftain had also a grim cur of the true black-faced breed, famous for collecting and driving off sheep, and therefore distinguished by his own name. In the darkest sloughs or ravines, or in the deepest snow, this faithful animal had never been known to abandon the stolen flock committed to his care, or to fail in tracing a fugitive. But as sight and strength failed him, the four footed chieftain was deposed, imprisoned in a byre-loft, and finally sentenced to be drowned. From this trifling incident arose the most material crisis of his patron's fate.

Between the years 1751 and 1745, many changes occurred in captain Gordon and his enemy. The laird of Drummond Keep had lost his only son in the battle of Preston-Pans, and was now lingering in a desolate old age, mistrusted by the government, and abhorred by the subdued Jacobites. Gordon's banded mauraders had provoked the laws too far, and some sanguinary battles among themselves threatened his own power with a down fall. It was only a few nights after a desperate affray with the Luddigow gipsies, that the event occurred which begins my narrative. He had been long lying in ambush to find access to his enemy's strong hold, intending to terminate his vagrant career by an exploit which should satisfy his avarice and his revenge. Equipped, as I have said, in a Cameronian trooper's garb, he returned to the foot of the cliff from whence he had seen the basket descending to convey Gavin Cameron; and climbing up its rough face with the activity acquired by mountain warfare, he hung among the furze and broken rocks like a wild cat, till he found the crevice through which the basket had seemed to issue. It was artfully concealed by turfs of heather, but creeping on his hands and knees, he forced his way into the interior. There the deepest darkness confounded him till he laid his hand on a chain, which he rightly guessed to be the same he had seen hanging on the side of the lake when Cameron landed. One end was coiled up, but he readily concluded that must have some communication with the Keep, and he followed its course till he found it inserted in what seemed a subterraneous wall. A crevice behind the pully admitted a gleam of light, and striving to raise himself sufficiently to gain a view through it, he leaned too forcibly on the chain, which sounded a bell.—Its unexpected sound would have startled an adventurer less daring, but Gordon had prepared his stratagem, and had seen, thro' the loop hole in the wall, that no powerful enemy was to be dreaded. Gavin Cameron was sitting alone in the chamber within, with his eyes fixed on the wood ashes in his immense hearth. At the hollow sound of the bell, he cast them fearfully round, but made no attempt to rise, though he stretched his hand toward a staff which lay near him. Gordon saw the tremor of palsy and dismay in his limbs, and putting his lips to the crevice, repeated "Father!" in a low and supplicating tone. That word made Gavin shudder; but when Gordon added, "Father! father! save me!" he sprang to the wall, drew back the iron bolts of a narrow door invisible to any eye but his own, and gave admission to the muffled man, who leaped eagerly in. Thirty years had passed since Gavin Cameron had seen his son, and Gordon well knew how many rumors had been spread, that the younger Cameron had not really perished, though the ruin of the Chevalier's cause rendered his concealment necessary. Gavin's hopes and love had been all revived by these rumors, and the sudden apparition, the voice, the appeal for mercy, had full effect on the bereaved father's imagination.

The voice, eyes, and figure of Gordon, resembled his son—all else might and must be changed by thirty years. He wept like an infant on his shoulder, grasped his hand a hundred times, and forgot to blame him for the rash disloyalty he had shown to his father's cause. His pretended son told him a few strange events which had befallen him during his long banishment since 1715, and was spared the toil of inventing many, by the fond delight of the old man, weeping and rejoicing over his prodigal restored. He only asked by what happy chance he discovered his secret entrance, and whether any present danger threatened him. Gordon answered the first question with the mere truth, and added almost truly, he feared nothing but emissaries of the government from whom he could not be better concealed than in Drummond Keep. Old Cameron agreed with joyful eagerness, but presently said "Allen, my boy! we must trust Annett, she's too near kin to betray ye, and ye were to have been her spouse." Then he explained that his niece was the only person in his household acquainted with the secret of the basket and the bell; that by her help he could provide a mattress and provisions for his son, but without it, would be forced to hazard the most dangerous inconveniences.

Gordon had not foreseen this proposal, and it darkened his countenance; but in another instant his imagination seized on a rich surfeit of revenge. He was commanded to return into the cavern-passage while his nominal father prepared his kinswoman for her new guest; and he listened greedily to catch the answers Annett gave to her deceived uncle's tale. He heard the hurry of her steps, preparing, as he supposed, a larger supper for the old laird's table, with the simplicity and the hospitality of a highland maiden. He was not mistaken. When the bannocks and grouse, and claret, were arranged, Cameron presented his restored son to the mistress of the feast. Gordon was pale and dumb as he looked upon her.

Accustomed to the wild haggerd forms that accompanied his banditti in half female attire, ruling their miserable offspring with iron hands, and voices of giants, his diseased fancy had fed itself on an idea of something beautiful, but only in bloom and youth. He expected and hoped to see a child full of playful folly, fit for him to steal away and hide in his den, as sport for his secret leisure, but a creature so fair, calm, and saintly, he had long since forgotten how to imagine. She came before him like a dream of some lovely picture remembered in his youth, and with her came some remembrance of his former self. The good old laird, forgetting that his niece had been but a child, his son a stripling, when they parted, indulged the joy of his heart by asking Annett a thousand times, whether she could have remembered her betrothed husband, and urging his son, since he was still unmarried, to pledge his promised bride. Gordon was silent from a feeling so new, that he could not comprehend his own purposes; and Annett from fear, when she observed the darkness and the fire that came by turns in her kinsman's face. But there was yet another peril to encounter. Cameron's large hearth was attended by a dog, which roused itself when supper appeared, and Gordon instantly recognized his banished favorite. Black Chieftain fixed his eyes on his former master, and with a growl that delighted him more than any caresses would have done, remained sulkily by the fire. On the other side of the ingle, under the shelter of the huge chimney arch, sat a thing hardly human, but entitled, from extreme old age, to the protection of the owner. This was a woman bent entirely double, with no apparent sense of sight or hearing, though her eyes were fixed on the spindle she was twirling; and sometimes when the laird raised his voice, she put her lean hand on the curch or hood that covered her ears. "Do you not remember poor old Marian Moome?"* said Annett, and the laird led his supposed son toward the superannuated crone, though without expecting any mark of recognition. Whether she had noticed any thing that had passed, could not be judged from her ideot laugh; and she had almost ceased to speak. Therefore, as if only dumb domestic animals had been sitting by his hearth, Cameron pursued his arrangements for his son's safety, advising him to sleep composedly in the wooden-panelled bed that formed a closet of this chamber, without regarding the half-living skeleton, who never left her corner of the ingle. He gave him his blessing, and departed, taking with him his neice and the key of this dreary room, promising to return and watch by his side. He came back in a few moments, and while the impostor couched himself on his mattress, took his station again by the fire, and fell asleep, overcome with joy and fatigue.

*Nurse, or foster-mother.

The embers went out by degrees, while the highland Jachinio lay meditating how he should prosper by his stratagem's success. Plunder and bloodshed had formed no part of a scheme which included far deeper craft and finer revenge. He knew his life was forfeit, and his person traced by officers of justice; and he hoped by representing himself as the son of Cameron, to secure all the benefits of his influence, and the sanctuary of his roof; and if both should fail to save him from justice, the disgrace of his infamous life and death would fall on the family of his father's murderer. For from his earliest youth the hand of that drowned father uplifted in vain for help, was always present to his imagination. Once during this night, he had thought of robbing Cameron of his money and jewels by force, and carrying off his niece as a hostage for his own safety. But that part of his purpose had been deadened by a new and strange sense of holiness in beauty, which had made his nature human again. Yet he thought of himself with bitterness and ire, when he compared her sweet society, her uncle's kindness, and the comforts of a domestic hearth, with the herd which he now resembled; and this self hatred stung him to rise and depart without molesting them. He was prevented by the motion of a shadow on the opposite wall, and in an instant the dog who had so sullenly shunned his notice, leaped from beneath his bed, and seized the throat of the hag as she crept near it. She had taken her sleeping master's dirk, and would have used it like a faithful highland servant, if Black Chieftain's fangs had not interposed to rescue Gordon. The broad copper broach which fastened her plaids saved her from suffocation, and clapping her hands, she yelled, "a Gordon—a Gordon!" till the roof rang.

Gavin Cameron awoke, and ran to his supposed son's aid, but the mischief was done. The doors of the huge chamber were broken open, and a troop of men in the king's uniform, and two messengers with official staves, burst in together.

These people had been sent by the Lord Provost in quest of the Gipsey Chieftain, with full and ample power and authority to demand quarters in Drummond's Tower, near which they knew he had hiding places. Gordon saw he had plunged into the very nest of his enemies, but his daring courage supported him. He refused to answer to the name of Gordon, and persisted in calling himself Cameron's son. He was carried before the High Court of Justiciary, and the importance of the indictment fixed the most eager attention on his trial. Considering the celebrity, the length, and the publicity of the Gipsey Chief's career, it was thought his person would have been instantly identified; but the craft he had used in tinging his hair, complexion, and eye-brows, and altering its whole appearance to resemble Cameron's son, baffled the many who appeared as his accusers. So much had Gordon attracted his colleagues, or so strong was the Spartan spirit of fidelity and obedience among them, that not one appeared to testify against him. Gavin Cameron and his niece were cited to give their evidence on oath; and the miserable father, whatever doubts might secretly arise in his mind, dared not hazard a denial which might sacrifice his own son's life. He answered in agony which his grey hairs made venerable, that he believed the accused to be his son, but left it to himself to prove what he had no means of manifesting. Annett was called next to confirm her uncle's account of her cousin's mysterious arrival; but when the accused turned his eyes upon her, he fainted, and could not be recalled to speech. This swoon was deemed the most affectionate evidence of his identity: and finally, the dog was brought into court.

Several witnesses recognized him as the prime forger of the Gordon Gipsies; but Cameron's stewaad, who swore that he saved him by chance from drowning in the loch, also proved, that the animal never showed the smallest sagacity in herding sheep, and had been kept by his master's fire side as a mere household guard, distinguished by his ludicrous attention to music. When shown at the Bar, the crafty and conscious brute seemed wholly unacquainted with the prisoner, and his surly silence was received as evidence by the crowd. The Lord High Commissioner summed up the whole, and the chancellor of the jury declared that a majority, almost amounting to unanimity, acquitted the accused. Gordon, under the name of Cameron, was led from the bar with acclamations; but at the threshold of the Session's Court, another pursuivant awaited him with an arrest for high treason, as an adherent to the Pretender in arms. The enraged crowd would have rescued him by force, and made outcries, which he silenced with a haughty air of command, desiring to be led back to his judges.

He insisted in such cool and firm language, and his countenance had in it such a rare authority, that after some dispute about the breach of official order, he was admitted into a room where two or three of the Chief Lords of Session and the chancellor of the jury, were assembled. The accused still fettered both on hands and feet, stood before them in an attitude of singular grace and made this speech, as it appears in the language of the record.

"The people abroad would believe me, because they love the cause they think I have served; and my judges, I take heart to think would pity me, if they saw a man and a tender woman pleading for my life.—But I will profit in neither by my judges' pity, nor the people's love for a Cameron. I have triumphed enough to-day, since I have baffled both my accusers and my jury. I am Gordon, child of the wandering tribes; but since you have acquitted me on "soul and conscience," you cannot try me again; and since I am not Cameron, you cannot try me for Cameron's treasons. I have had my revenge of my father's enemy, and I might have more. He once felt the dead grupt of Gordon, and he should have felt it again, he had not called me his son, and blessed me as my father once did. If you had sent me to the Grassmarket, I would have died hanging as a Cameron, for it is better to be one of that name than mine to die the death of a dog; but since you have set me free, I will live free as a Gordon."

This extraordinary appeal astonished and confounded his hearers. They were ashamed of their mistaking judgment, and in dilemma. They could neither prove him to be a Cameron or a Gordon, except by his own avowal, which might be false either in the first or second case; and after some consultation with the secretary of state, it was agreed to transport him privately to France. But on his road to a seaport, his escort was attacked by a troop of wild men and women, who fought with the fury of Arabs, till they had rescued their leader, whose name remained celebrated till within the last sixty years, as the most formidable of the gipsey tribe.

†The grasp of a drowning man.

STATISTICS.

From Mr. Ingerson's Philosophical Discourses.

There are half a million of scholars at the publick schools throughout the U. States, and more than three thousand students at the colleges which confer degrees.

There are twelve hundred students at the medical schools, five hundred at the theological seminaries, and more than a thousand students of law.

There are about ten thousand physicians, and upwards of six thousand lawyers.

There are about nine thousand places of worship, and about five thousand clergymen.

About four thousand and four hundred patents have been taken out for new and useful inventions, discoveries and improvements in the arts.

Between two and three millions of dollars worth of books are annually published in the United States.

A thousand newspapers are published. There are more than one hundred steam boats, comprising more than fourteen thousand tons navigating the Mississippi.

The vessels of the United States, by sea perform their voyages on an average, in one third less time than the English.

There are five thousand post offices, and eighty thousand miles of post roads, and twelve thousand miles of turnpike roads.

There are three thousand legislators. There are two hundred printed volumes of Law Reports.

The proportion of believers in the non contagion of the yellow fever among the physicians is as 567 to 28 who believe in contagion.

"We often think that we have love when we have none. 'If ye love them which love you, what thank have ye.' If we can love those only who think with us, we do no more than every worldly man does; all friendships are formed in this way: similarity of sentiments, in politics or literature, brings men together—leaves no room for disssension—and is a reciprocal acknowledgment of each other's discernment.—But Christian love is quite another thing—it needs not the impulse of selfish motives, but feels the attractive influence of the object; it cares not where that object exists; if there be any thing truly lovely in persons who even despise and ill treat us, we shall love it in spite of all; we shall open our way to the pearl, in spite of the tenacity of the shell. If this be love, how little of it exists! Yet all lay claim to it; they must, therefore, deceive themselves."

"There are very few men that know how to converse. You see many a man, like Addison, who can draw on his banker for £1,000, but who has not nine-pence in ready cash, to contribute as his share in conversation. Women, on the contrary, are always both ready and willing to speak—Women have a most graceful way of talking about nothing; which men in their wisdom, esteem beneath their powers. The French ladies are preeminent in this art; and, after them, the Irish ladies hold the most distinguished place. It is absolutely marvellous to listen to two sisters, who have been parted for three weeks, edifying each other with their mutual stores of intelligence, of which their brothers would have disburthened themselves in one-tenth of the time."

The House of Bourbon, it is calculated, reigns at this time over forty seven millions of people in Europe, viz:—Naples and Sicily, (new census) 5,422,889; Spain, 10,500,000; Tuscany, 300,000; and France, above 30,000,000.—*Nat. Gazette.*